

Sri N. RACHAIAH.—We are not easily getting water from the bore wells there. That is what I have come to know during my tour in South Kanara District. If there is possibility of getting water, we will certainly try to do it.

MADAM SPEAKER.—Now Question Hour is over.

QUESTION FOR ANSWER ON THE DAY

(but not taken up)

Development of Indian System of Medicine

2. **Sri PRABHAKAR TELKAR** (Kalagi)—

Will the Minister for Health be pleased to state :—

- (a) the number of Government Ayurvedic and Unani Dispensaries working in the State (Districtwise particulars be furnished) ;
- (b) the annual expenditure incurred on these dispensaries ;
- (c) whether the Government has any scheme of the development of the Indian Systems of medicine ;
- (d) if so, the details of such scheme ?

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA (Minister for Health)—

(a) Ayurvedic	...	25
Unani	...	19

Districtwise particulars are furnished in the Statement enclosed.

- (b) Rs. 5,16,000.
- (c) Yes.
- (d) The particulars of the scheme is placed on the Table of the House. **

Calling Attention to a Matter of Urgent Public Importance :

re : acute mosquito nuisance in Bangalore City

Sri T. R. SHAMANNA (Fort)—I call the attention of the Hon. Minister for Law and Municipal Administration to the acute mosquito nuisance in all areas of Bangalore City.

* Copy placed in the Karnataka Legislative Assembly *Vide* No. 4 dated 13-2-1975.

Question for Answers on the Day

9-30 A. M.

Sri D. K. NAIKAR (Minister for Law and Municipal Administration) I beg to make the following Statement :—

The mosquito nuisance problem of Bangalore Corporation area is not one of recent origin. It has been in existence for over 3 decades but has come into prominence during the past 8 to 10 years owing to the expansion of the city and inadequate provision of drainage system. Extensive areas inside the Corporation and on the out skirts are under grass and vegetable cultivation by unauthorised tapping of sewerage water. A number of slums have come into existence with the migration of people from neighbouring areas. These have inadequate drainage facilities. Within the Corporation limits there are some storm water drains in which house effluents are let in. There are six tanks within the Corporation limits which are overgrown with weeds. These are the main mosquito genic sources in the Corporation area.

2. The Corporation of the City of Bangalore is undertaking Antilavral measures since 1949 to prevent Mosquito nuisance in the City. The measures taken are (1) Permanent measures and (2) Recurrent measures.

(i) Permanent measures deal with (a) Drainage and (b) Sewage disposal. The above two measures are still under progress and until such works are completed the following Recurrent Measures are being carried out.

(ii) Recurrent measures deal with :—

(1) Oiling the water surfaces is being done once in 8 days with mosquito larvicidal oil in all the major and minor breeding places.

(2) Minor Engineering works like trimming and canalisation of drains is being done once a week.

(3) Deweeding of tanks and stocking of Larvivorous fishes is being done from the nearby hatcheries which are maintained by the Corporation Health Department.

(4) Larvivorous fishes are stocked periodically in all the domestic wells and ornamental fountains for control of mosquito larva.

3. During the year 1974 a total quantity of 2,55,000 liter of Mosquito Larvicidal Oil (M. L. O.) has been sprayed all over the Water Collections and drains where Mosquitos were breeding. The cost of this oil including the freight charges comes to about Rs. 3 lakhs. Besides the operational cost on staff etc., was about Rs. 1½ lakhs p. m. for the Urban Malaria Control Scheme till the end of December 1974 which was in operation. In view of the reduction in the Grants by the Government of India, the Urban Malaria Control Scheme of the Government of India pattern has been discontinued from 1-1-1975. The normal Antilarval measures on a reduced scale are being continued

by the Corporation. These operations are confined to the areas within the jurisdiction of the Corporation only i.e., 49 Sq. Miles. However prior to 31-12-1974 under the Urban Malaria Control Scheme an area comprising 195 Sq. miles i.e., the areas of the Metropolitan Bangalore were being covered perhaps due to the stoppage of the operations outside the Corporation limits from 1-1-1975, there may have been recent spurt in the Mosquito breeding in the areas outside the Bangalore City. The Mosquitos migrate to the Corporation Areas. According to the study made by the W.H.O. the flight of the Mosquito may even go beyond 10 Kilo meters.

4. For the normal Antilarval Mosquito measures undertaken by the Corporation, the State Government gives a grant equal to 50 per cent of the expenditure actually incurred. For immediate need for oil, Corporation has already taken steps to purchase 1,92,000 liters of M.L.O. for spraying operations. Government have also issued instructions to the Joint Director (Malaria and Filariasis) to obtain 120 barrels of M.L.O. and 100 litres of Pyrethrum which are available elsewhere for being supplied to the Bangalore City Corporation.

5. The major breeding places in the Corporation which contribute to the Mosquito Nuisance are the extensive grass fields in the following seven major Valleys:

1. Koramangala Valley
2. Challaghatta Valley
3. Vrishabhavathi Valley
4. Channamanakere Valley
5. Munireddypalya outfalls
6. Jakkarayanakere out falls (near Sujata Talkies)
7. Madivala Outfalls.

The above valleys still continue to drain sewage and sludge. The channels are bounded here and thereby the owners of the cultivable lands on either sides who divert the sewage on the lands.

(1) The Koramangala Valley drains itself into Shivangal Tank further down the valley. This area has become one of the largest Mosquito breeding areas in the Corporation which is contributing to Mosquito Nuisance in Jayanagar, Wilson Gardens and Shanthinagar which are within the flight range of mosquitoes.

(2) Challaghatta Valley leads to Challaghatta Tank, contributing mosquito nuisance to Military installations at Damlur, Ulsoor, Indiranagar, Cambridge Layout and adjoining areas within the flight range of mosquitos.

(3) Vrishabhavathi Valley drains into Byramangala Tank, contributing mosquito nuisance to Chamarajpet, Azad Nagar, Padarayana-pura and Hosahalli Extension.

(4) Channamanakere out falls leads to Channamana Kere contributing mosquito nuisance to Jayanagar Extension and N. R. Colony, Basavanagudi Extension and Hanumanthanagar Extensions.

(5) Munireddypalya out falls lead into Ulsoor Tank contributing mosquito nuisance to Jayamahall Extension and Nandy Doorg Extensions.

(6) Jakkarayanakere out falls leads into the Ramachandrapura valley to contribute mosquito nuisance to Hosahally Extensions, Rajajinagar and Ramachandrapur areas.

(7) Madivala out falls leads into Madivala Tank and contribute mosquito nuisance to Madivala Tavarekere areas.

6. In order to put an end to the growing of grass by tapping sewage water and growing vegetables, which is unauthorised cultivation, the solution is to acquire the land by the City Improvement Trust Board. The City Improvement Trust Board had estimated that this would cost about Rs. 2½ crores and they had expressed their inability to meet the entire cost out of their own resources.

7. In the meeting held on 18-7-1974 in the Chambers of the Chief Secretary, the City Improvement Trust Board was advised to formulate a self-supporting scheme for the 1,000 acres to be acquired by them by auctioning about 350 to 400 acres after making sites and the rest of the land to be kept as open space. They have yet to work out a detailed scheme in this behalf.

8. In conclusion, it may be pointed out that the Corporation has been taking all possible short term measures to reduce the mosquito nuisance but only after the long term measures such as drainage works are completed, and unauthorised cultivation by tapping sewage water is stopped, will it be possible to totally eliminate the breeding of mosquitoes.

ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಆರ್. ಶಾಮಣ್ಣ.—ನಾನು ವರ್ಷ ವರ್ಷವೂ ಮಾಮೂಲಾಗಿ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ನಗರದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸೊಳ್ಳೆ ನಿವಾರಣೆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಕೇಳುತ್ತ ಬರುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳೂ ಕೂಡ ಮಾಮೂಲಾಗಿಯೇ ಅವರ ವಿವರವಾದ ಹೇಳಿಕೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ನಗರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೊಳ್ಳೆ ಕಾಟ ನಿವಾರಣೆಯಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ವರ್ಷ ವರ್ಷವೂ ಕೂಡ ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಬೊಕ್ಕಸದಿಂದ ಪ್ರತಿ ವರ್ಷವೂ ಸುಮಾರು ಹದಿನೈದು ಲಕ್ಷ ಅಥವಾ ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತು ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಷ್ಟು ದುಡ್ಡು ಖರ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇಷ್ಟಾದರೂ ಕೂಡ ನಮ್ಮ ನಗರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೊಳ್ಳೆ ಕಾಟ ದಿನೇ ದಿನೇ ಹೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತಿದೆಯೇ ಎಂಬ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದಲ್ಲದೆ ನಾನು ಇರುವ ಏರಿಯಾದಲ್ಲಿ ನನ್ನ ಇನ್ಸ್ಟಿಟ್ಯೂಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾರ್ಟ್ ಹೌಸ್ ಕ್ಯಾಂಪಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ಯಾಂಪಸ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ರಾತ್ರಿ ವೇಳೆ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಇಲ್ಲಿನ ಹುಡುಗರು ಸೊಳ್ಳೆ ಕಾಟದಿಂದಾಗಿ ಬರೆಯಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಮತ್ತು ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರುಗಳು ನರಿಯಾಗಿ ಡಿಕ್ಲೇಷನ್ ಕೊಡಲು ಸೊಳ್ಳೆ ಕಾಟದಿಂದ ಆಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣ ಹಿಂದೆ ಆಯಿಲಿಂಗ್ ಎಂದು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಕಾಲ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಈಚೆಗೆ ಇದನ್ನು ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಇದರ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವ ಜನರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವರನ್ನು ಎಂದರೆ ಸುಮಾರು ನಾನೂರೈವತ್ತು ಜನರನ್ನು ಕೆಲಸದಿಂದ ತೆಗೆದು ಹಾಕಿದರು ಎಂದು ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದಾಗಿ ಆಯಿಲಿಂಗು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವ ಜನರೂ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಜನರಿಗೆ ತುಂಬಾ ಕಷ್ಟಗಳಾಗುತ್ತವೆ. ಮಾರ್ಯ ಕಾನೂನು ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ನನ್ನ ಏರಿಯಾ

ದಲ್ಲ ಒಂದು ರಾತ್ರಿ ಬಂದು ಮಲಗಿಕೊಂಡರೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸೊಳ್ಳೆಯ ಅನುಭವ ಹೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ನಾನು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೇಳುವುದು ಸೊಳ್ಳೆಕಾಟ ನಿವಾರಣೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಾ ಇಲ್ಲವೇ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಪದವಿಯನ್ನೇ ಬಿಡುತ್ತೀರಾ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಎಸ್. ಕೃಷ್ಣನ್.—ಇವೊತ್ತು ಡೆಕ್ಕನ್ ಹೆರಾರ್ಡ್ ಪೇಪರ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ವಾರಂಟೈನ್ ಮ್ಯಾಜಿಕ್ ಎಂದು ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಮಾನ್ಯ ನಗರಾಡಳಿತ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು, ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಎಂ. ಕೃಷ್ಣ ಅವರು, ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಇವಾಮಾಜ್ ಅವರು, ಶ್ರೀಮತಿ ಮಧ್ವರಾಜ್ ಅವರು ಅರ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ರೇಡಿಯೋನಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಡಿದರೆ ಕ್ವಾರಂಟೈನ್ ಮ್ಯಾಜಿಕ್ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಮಸ್‌ಕ್ಯೂಟೋ ನ್ಯೂಸೆನ್ಸ್ ಹೋಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಡಿ. ಕೆ. ನಾಯ್ಕರ್.—ನಾನು ಮಂತ್ರಿಪದವಿಯನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟರೆ ಸೊಳ್ಳೆಕಾಟ ತಪ್ಪುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದರೆ ಅದು ಶುದ್ಧ ತಪ್ಪು. 450 ಜನಗಳನ್ನು ಕೆಲಸದಿಂದ ತೆಗೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ನತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ದೂರವಾದ ವಿಚಾರ. ಮಸ್‌ಕ್ಯೂಟೋ ಕಂಪ್ಯೂರ್ ಸ್ಕ್ರೀಮ್ ಸೆಂಟ್ರಲ್ ಸ್ಟಾನ್ಸರ್ಡ್ ಸ್ಕ್ರೀಮ್ ಆಗಿತ್ತು. ಆ ಸ್ಕ್ರೀಮಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ಜನಗಳನ್ನು ಅಪಾಯಿಂಟ್ ಮಾಡಿತ್ತು. ಈಗ ಆ ಸ್ಕ್ರೀಮನ್ನು ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಾವು ಅವರನ್ನು ಕಾರ್ಪೊರೇಷನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಅಭಾರ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡಿ ವರ್ಕ್ ಕಂಟಿನ್ಯೂ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಅವರನ್ನು ಕೆಲಸದಿಂದ ತೆಗೆದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಕೈವಾಡ ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Sri M. MALLIKARJUNA SWAMY (Minister for Education).—Madam Speaker, I beg to lay on the Table under Rule 70(2) a copy of the statement explaining the circumstances which necessitated the issue of :

The Karnataka Private Educational Institutions (Discipline and Control) Ordinance, 1974.

PROTECTION TO A MEMBER

Sri B. B. SAYANAK (Belgaum).—I have written a letter to you, Madam Speaker, on the 11th. On the 10th I attended the Joint Session of the Legislature. After the Session I was going to the Legislators' Home. Three to four unknown Kannada boys rushed to me and wanted to attack me. Immediately, the Police arrested them and took them to custody. While they were being taken into the van, they were shouting slogans against me and the Maharashtra Ekikaran Samithi. I am very sorry. My life is in danger. So, the Government should take pre-caution. I have written a letter to the Prime Minister also.

SPEAKER.—I have forwarded your letter to Government for necessary action.

Sri S. M. KRISHNA.—Madam, the hon. member has also mentioned this to me. The very fact that those persons who are alleged to have rushed towards the hon. member have been taken into custody is itself a vindication of the point that the life of every citizen in Karnataka is safe including that of Sri B. B. Sayanak.